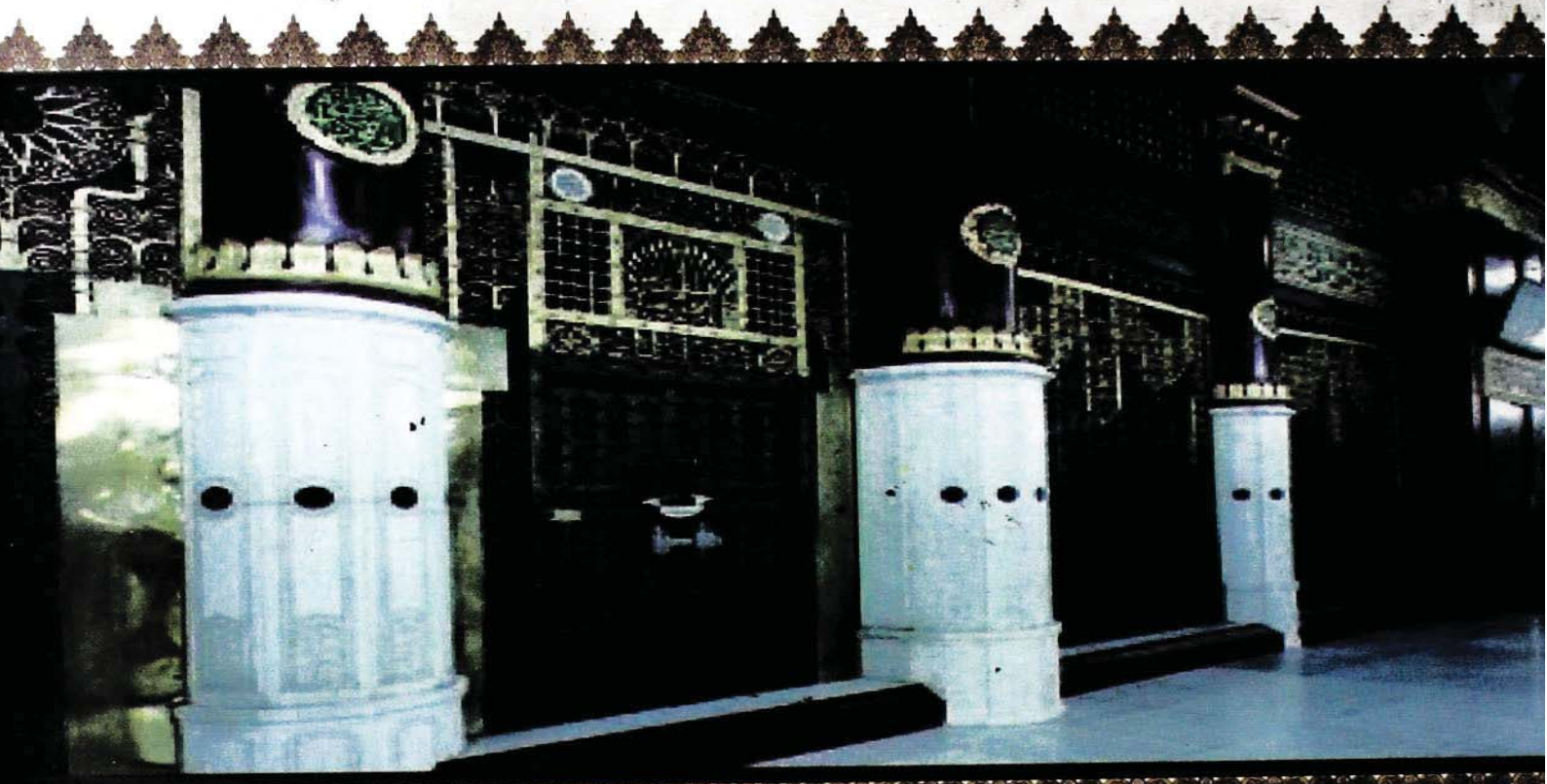


لو كان بعدي نبي كان خيرا

If there would be any Prophet after me
Omer would be so.

The Short History of Second Caliph OMAR FAROOQ

رضي الله عنه



WRITTEN BY
SHTIAQ AHMED



TRANSLATED BY
SOHAIL BABAR





§ The Short History of 2nd Caliph

OMAR FAROOQ رضی اللہ عنہ

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Before assuming the charge of caliphate Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was a merchant, but after becoming the caliph, he could not continue his trade. He gathered the companions and told them about his necessities. He asked how much he could get from the public treasury. Everyone suggested differently, someone said five thousand dirhams yearly, other said ten thousand dirhams. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was silent, so Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked his opinion. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه said, "I can give you permission for lower grade meal and clothes." Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه liked his opinion. So Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه and his family were allowed to have meal and clothes from the national exchequer.



Once Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was ill and the physician prescribed him to eat honey. There was no honey at home and he had no money to buy, but honey was available at public treasury. Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه came to the Nabwi Mosque and asked the people, "If you permit me, I get some honey from the public treasury?" Everybody gave him permission happily. Actually Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه made it clear

with this example that only people have right on public treasury, and without their permission no one can get anything from.



After conquest of Syria, Muslims established friendly relationship with the Roman emperor. Once Hazrat Omar's رضي الله عنه wife Ome-Qulsoom رضي الله عنها sent some bottles as gifts to the Caesar's wife, and in return she also sent bottles full of gemstones as gift. Ome-Qulsoom رضي الله عنها kept this gift with her, when Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه came to know; he at once reached home and asked his wife to give him those precious stones, so that he could deposit it in the public treasury. His wife asked, "What is the concern of these diamonds with the public treasury?" Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه replied that he who carried your perfume bottles was a government servant, and you could not send this gift by the hands of government servant. So it is unlawful and therefore jewels must be deposited in the public treasury. Ome-Qulsoom رضي الله عنها handed over the diamonds to Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه who deposited them at once in the public treasury.



On becoming caliph, he delivered a speech at a public gathering. Here is an excerpt from his speech: "People, if I knew that there was someone better than me for the responsibility of caliph, I

would never accept the caliphate rather I would like to be killed.



When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه dismissed Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه, a man stood at once and said, Omar رضي الله عنه, Swear upon God, you did not do justice. You dismissed a commander of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم; you covered the sword of Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. You are cruel and did it due to jealousy just because he (Khalid) is your cousin. These harsh words were used for the second caliph in front of him, but Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه neither punished him nor got angry. He just said, "You are angry just because he is your brother, in actual fact, people used to count on him, and I feared that people might start thinking that they are achieving victories because of him (Khalid) rather than Allah.



On the one hand people were not afraid of him on expressing their sentiments and raising objections in his presence, on the other hand, in administrative issues, he was strong enough that he dismissed Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه at a time when people of Mesopotamia (Iraq) and Syria liked him very much, but nobody dared to do anything on his dismissal. Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه himself did not think wrong. Hazrat Ameer Ma'awia رضي الله عنه and Hazrat Omro bin Alas رضي الله عنه were senior companions,

but they did not dare against Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه. Once a son of Omro bin Alas رضي الله عنه beat someone without any reason, he (victim) went to Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه for justice; Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه immediately called his son. Omro bin Alas رضي الله عنه was also present there. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه gave the victim a lash and asked him to take his revenge, so he beat the Omro bin Alas' رضي الله عنه son with lash, but father could not utter a single word for his son.



Jalba Ghosani was the ruler of Syria and embraced Islam. One day he was turning around the Ka'aba, a man overstepped his shawl, Jalba slapped him, in return that man also smacked him; Jalba came enraged and came to Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه heard his complaint and said, "You got punishment for what you did." Jalba was surprised and said, "We have dignity and high rank, if someone misbehaves with us we kill him." Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "It used to take place during age of ignorance before Islam, now Islam has ended all differences." Jalba said that if Islam is like this, then I don't accept it. And he went Constantinople, but Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه did not care about.



Once all government officials were presents, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه announced in the crowd that if some has complain about him, please tell. In this

gathering, Governor of Egypt Omro bin Alas رضي الله عنه and high other ranking officers were present. One man stood and said. "A ruler flogged me hundred times without any reason." Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked him to get up and take his revenge. On this order, Omro bin Alas رضي الله عنه said, "My lord, every ruler will be discouraged with this approach." Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "So what, justice will take place."

Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه asked the man to take his revenge, that man took lash in his hand and got ready to do the job. At last Omro bin Alas رضي الله عنه made him agree to take dinars and compromise, so man agreed to do so.



Once, leaders of Quresh came to meet Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه, by chance Hazrat Haseeb رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه, and Hazrat Amaan رضي الله عنه had also come to see Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه. These men were slave before embracing Islam, and they were set free. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه paid attention to them first, so Hazrat Abu Sufian رضي الله عنه, who was a leader of Quresh before Islam, said, "It is grace of God that slaves are allowed to get in, and we are waiting outside." So one of them said, "Brother, it is true that we should complain ourselves not to Omar. Islam has removed difference between poor and rich. These people among us accepted Islam first, so today they are in ahead of us."



After conquest of Qadseea, when Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه fixed the salaries of all companions and Arab tribes, some senior leaders of Quresh expected incomes according to their social status, and also their names top in list. But they were wrong, as Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه preferred those who embraced Islam first, or participated in Jihad, or were close associates of Prophet Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. Omar رضي الله عنه fixed their salaries more than others, and there were slaves among them and they also got equal salaries, although before advent of Islam no one was downtrodden and oppressed more than slaves. Particularly, Usama bin Zaid رضي الله عنه, who was appointed as commander of an army by the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, and then Hazrat Abubakar رضي الله عنه sent him to take revenge of those who were killed in the battle of Motah, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه fixed his salary more than even his own son Hazrat Abdullah رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Abdullah رضي الله عنه could not bear and said, I also did what he did, then why my salary is not equal? Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه replied, "Ok, you are right that you were never behind him, but Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم always preferred him on you and thought him better. His (Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه) own salary was fixed five thousand dinars yearly because he also took part in the battle of Badar. This paltry amount was the salary of Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه who was custodian of the revenue of billions of the Muslim state.

Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was strict not only with others but was also strict with his own children. One of his sons, Abu Shehma drank alcohol, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه

flogged him 80 lashes with his own hands, and Abu Shehma died of this shock. Similarly his brother-in-law, Qaran bin Fatoon also drank wine, and Omar رضي الله عنه also got him flogged 80 lashes.



Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه in days of battles used to visit the houses of soldiers (Mujahadeen) because they were not at home during wars. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه used to ask the family members of these soldiers, if they wanted to get something from the market. These women used to send maids with him, and Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه himself bought and handed over the provisions to these maids. And when letters come from battlefields, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه himself distributed these letters door to door of these soldiers. He also used to tell them when postman will go back to the battlefields, and he sometime he used to sit there and write whatever these women asked to write for their loved ones. He did not like to write letters inside the houses but sit at the door-step. He also used to listen to the people's complaints and problems in mosque. If he found no one there, then after waiting for sometime he leaves the place. He used to stroll and patrol on the streets of Madina at night.



When he was going to Syria, on way a strange incident occurred. He saw a tent; he got down from the camel, and came near to the tent. He saw

an old woman, and asked her, "Do you know how Omar رضي الله عنه is?" She said, he has left for Syria, but God may ruin him, as he gave me nothing till today. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "How Omar come to know, this place is too far." The old woman said, "If he knows nothing about people, then why he is their caliph?" On this Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه at once cried, and asked the old woman to forgive him. He then helped her.



Once a caravan came to Media and stayed in the outskirts of the city. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه went there to welcome and guard them. He was patrolling, suddenly he heard some one crying from one side. He looked over there and saw an infant was crying in his mother's lap. He advised the woman to feed or to console him. After saying this he went away, but when he returned he saw the baby crying yet again. Omar رضي الله عنه got infuriated and said her, "You are so cruel mother that your child is crying and you are not caring about." She said, "You don't know the reason, actually, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه ordered that stipend from public treasury will not be given until children stop feeding. That is why I stopped feeding my baby, so that I may get the stipend from the public treasury. That is why he is crying." Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه cried and said, "Oh Omer رضي الله عنه, how many children did you forced to cry?" The very same day, he announced to grant stipend to every child from his or her day of birth.



Aslam was a servant of Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه. He stated that one night Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was patrolling, he (Aslam) was with him. When they reached three miles away from Madina, a woman was cooking something, and two or three children were crying nearby. When they asked the woman that why the children were crying? She told them that children did not anything for the last two days, and to pacify them she was cooking only water in this pot. On hearing this, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه came to Madina at once and took flour, meat, cooking oil and dates from the public treasury, and said to his servant to put it on his (Omar's رضي الله عنه) back. Aslam offered to carry the burden by himself. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Yes you can carry it, but on the Day of Judgment you will not pick my burden. I would better pick it up myself, so please put it on my back." Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه walked three miles carrying the entire weight and placed it in front of that woman. The woman was very happy to see these things. She immediately started cooking. Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه was watching that scene, and he also helped her in cooking, so that meal may get ready soon. When meal was cooked, children took the food enough. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه kept watching them eating meal then the woman asked him to go now. But Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said that he wanted to see children happy a little more, because they had cried for long time. After having meal children started playing with joy. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was also happy to see them, and then the woman said,

"God may give you in return for this kind act, and you deserve to be the caliph not Omar. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه bowed his head with humility and said that he is Omar.



One night Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was patrolling, he found a Bedouin sitting outside his tent on the ground. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه went to him and sat down near him. Suddenly some one cried inside the tent. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked, "What is wrong, who is crying?" He replied that his wife was pregnant and she is feeling birth pain, but there was no other woman to attend her. Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه at once came back to home, took his wife with him and reached to the tent of the Bedouin. He sent his wife inside the tent with his permission. After sometime a cry of a child was heard. Ome-Qulsoom رضي الله عنها called Amirul Maumaneen (Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه) to congratulate his friend. On hearing these words from caliph's wife, Bedouin sit down before Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه with respect. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Do not worry, tomorrow come to me, I will fix stipend for your child." One night Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه came to Hazrat Abdul Rehman bin Oaf رضي الله عنه and woke him up. Hazrat Abdul Rehman رضي الله عنه said, "Why did you bother yourself and did not call me?" Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "I come to know now that a caravan has reached outside the city, those people might be tired, let's go and guard them." So both of them went there and watched them

throughout the night.



The year when Arab faced severe famine, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه stopped eating meat, fish, and even cooking oil till the end of the food crisis. He used to pray to God all the time, "Allah, do not destroy the ummat of Mohammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) due to my fault." Aslam, the servant of Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه had said that in those days Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه remained very much worried, and it seemed that he would die because of extreme worry if dryness continued to prevail.



Once a Bedouin came to him and said, "Omar, if you want to enjoy heaven, then you have to give bracelets to my girls; Swear upon God you have to do this. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "If I do not do then what will happen?" Bedouin said at once, "You would be asked on the Day of Judgment about me, and at that time you would have to go to heaven or hell." Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه cried on hearing this and his beard got wet with tears, then he ordered his servant to give that Bedouin his (Omar's) shirt because he had nothing else except it.



Saeed bin Yerbo رضي الله عنه was a companion. He had lost his eyesight. Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه asked him why he did

not come to attend the Friday prayers. He replied that he had no man who might show him the way. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه appointed a man who always remained with him to guide.



Once Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه invited people for meal, he saw a man eating with his left hand. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked him to eat with right hand. On this question, he told that he had lost his right hand in the battle of Motah. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was very sad to know about; he cried and sat with him for some time. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said in crying, who help you in washing up; who wash your head; who help you in wearing dress. So he appointed an attendant and fulfilled all his needs.



Once, some people went to meet Abi bin Kaab رضي الله عنه. Abi bin Kaab رضي الله عنه was a very senior companion. When he stood up from the meeting, people started walking with him in respect; by chance Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه came there. He hit Abi bin Saab رضي الله عنه with a lash. Abi رضي الله عنه was surprised and asked Omar رضي الله عنه why did he do like that. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Do not you know, that asking or expecting respect from others is shameful and an evil for a nation.



Once, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه sat on pulpit and said, "People, if I bent towards world, what would you

do?" One man took sword in his hand and said, "I will behead you." Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه rebuked him to test him and said, "how dare you say like that to me?" The man again said, "Yes I dare say like that." On hearing this Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was pleased, and said, "Thank God, there are some people, who can show me right path if go wrong."



Once, Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه got late for the Friday prayer, he came in mosque when Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه had started the Khutba (address). During the speech Omar رضي الله عنه saw Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه and said, "Is it time to come?" Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه replied that he was coming from bazaar and, on listening to Azaan (call for prayer) at once offered 'wazoo' and reached to the mosque. Hearing this Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Why did you offer 'wazoo,' Prophet Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم had ordered to take bath on Friday?"



Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was afraid of the Day of Judgment very much, always used to think about the life hereafter. Once he asked Abu Mosa Ashari رضي الله عنه, "Do you agree with it that we embraced Islam, migrated, and remained with Prophet Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم everywhere, in return of these deeds, we get neither punishment nor any reward, and pardoned? Abu Mosa رضي الله عنه said, "No I would not

accept it, we did many good deeds, so we expect more." Then Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Swear upon God, who control my life, I would like to be freed without asking at on the Day of Judgment. When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه died, he was uttering these words: "I did cruelty on me; however, I can say that I am a Muslim, I offer prayers and keep fasting."



One way of his life was that he was sending soldiers to Rome and Syria, discussing with ambassadors of Caesar and Kasra, and inquiring about country's affairs from Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه, and Ameer Ma'awia رضي الله عنه, drafting orders for Saad bin Abi Waqas رضي الله عنه, Abu Mosa Ashrai رضي الله عنه, Omro bin Alas رضي الله عنه; on other side, he used to wear shirt of rough cotton, on head cracked turban, he used to bring water for widows, or used to lay down in one corner of the mosque to take a nap after hard work of hours. Often he traveled from Madina to Mecca, but never took tent or anything along with him. He put his cloth on a tree and under its shade took rest. His daily home expense was two Dirhams only, which is equal to ten 'Ana.' Once Ahnaf bin Qais with two Arab riches went to meet him, he saw him (Omar) walking here and there. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه saw Ahnaf and said, "Help me, a camel of public treasury ran away, you know, how many poor keep right on one camel,." One of them said, "Caliph, why do you worry about it, order any slave to find the camel." On hearing this

Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Who is better slave than me."



While traveling to Syria, he reached near the city and he got down from the camel for going to washroom. His servant Aslam was with him. When he came back from the washroom, he seated on the Aslam's camel deliberately or had forgotten. Ministers and rich people were coming to welcome him. Whoever came to see him first paid attention to Aslam. Aslam pointed towards Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه, people were surprised and whispered with each other. On seeing people, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "they are finding glory of non-Arabs which is not here."



Once Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said in his address, "People, many years ago, I was very poor and I used to distribute water to the people, in return they used to give me some dry dates, and I used to pass time by eating these dates. After saying, he got down from the pulpit. People were surprised that it was not that important to tell while sitting on the pulpit. At last they asked him. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "I was feeling proud and it was its remedy." In 63 AH, he went to perform Hajj (pilgrimage). In those days the sun of his glory was shining, Saeed bin Al Museeb was also with him. He said when Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه reached Abtah, he collected some small pebbles and made it his pillow and laid down on

the floor, then raised his hands and said, "Allah, now i am aged and my body is weak, now pick me up from here."



When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه migrated from Mecca, he settled in Mawali, which is three miles away from Madina. But after becoming the caliph, he left that neighborhood and shifted to the city. His home was adjacent with the Mosque Nabwi, where he lived. Before his death he made his will to pay off his loan by selling his home. He gave his share of land to the Muslims, and made will, not to sell this land, and should not be given to someone as inheritance. Its income will be for slaves, travelers and guests.



Hazrat Omar's رضي الله عنه life was very simple, and he used to eat simple foods, usually bread of wheat, olive oil, used whole flour. People who come to his home as guest did not enjoy good food, as they were served with very simple meal. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه used to wear very simple dress, sometimes there were patches on his clothes. Once he did not come out of his home, although people were waiting outside. Actually, he did not have clothes to wear, and he had only one suit which he washed and were waiting unless it got dried. Then he put on the suit and came out. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه had brown complexion and he was

a tall man, so he remained prominent in crowds of thousands. He had many children.



Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was born 40 years BH (Before Hijra). In childhood his father assigned him camel grazing and he used to graze camels throughout the day. Sometime when he got tired and try to take rest, his father gave him punishment. The name of the ground was Sankhaban, where he used to graze camels, and it was situated at some distance from Mecca. When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was the caliph he passed that ground, cried with tears and said, "Allah-o-Akbar, there was a time when I used to wear shirt of wool and used to graze camels. And when I got tired and try to take rest, my father used to beat me. Today there is no lord on me, except God."



Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was a very good wrestler in his youth and made his name in wrestling. He used to wrestle in ground of Akaz. He was a good horse rider, and also an expert orator. He was fond of poetry, and he learned to read and write. In those days there were only 17 people who were literate, and Omer bin Khitab رضي الله عنه was one of them. After learning, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه he started his business and trade. He used to go far-flung areas for business and meet with high-level people.



The account of Hazrat Omar's رضي الله عنه accepting Islam is also very interesting. When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was 27 years old, the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم announced his Prophet-hood. The family of Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه did not know anything about Islam, his sister and brother-in-law embraced Islam, a member of his family Naeem bin Abdullah رضي الله عنه also accepted Islam, but Omar's heart was not enlightened with Islam. When he heard this news, he infuriated. There was a maid, Mubina رضي الله عنها, in his family, she also accepted Islam. He used to beat her and when exhausted with thrashing her, he used to take rest, and start beating her again. He used to batter others who accepted Islam, but the converted Muslim never turned to their old faith ever. At last Omar رضي الله عنه decided to kill (God forbids) the founder of Islam. He took a sword in his hand, and went to the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم. On his way Naeem bin Abdullah رضي الله عنه met him, when he saw him (Omar) in rage, he asked where he was going. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said that he was going to kill the prophet. On hearing this Naeem رضي الله عنه asked him, "Do you know about your sister and brother-in-law, as they have already embraced Islam?" It was not good news for Omar, so became furious and said, "Then I will kill them first." At once he reached to his sister's home. She was reciting Quran. When she heard some noise, she stopped reading, and concealed the Quran's paper. But Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه already had heard her

voice; he said he had heard the recitation. And then he started beating his brother-in-law. When his sister tried to save her husband, Omar رضي الله عنه also beat her, and she got badly injured. At this moment, she said, "Omar رضي الله عنه do whatever you like, but now we cannot leave Islam." These words impressed him very much, and he looked towards her sister. She was bleeding, this had saddened him. He asked, "Please read me what you were reading, sister." Hazrat Fatima رضي الله عنها, his sister, showed him the papers of Quran. He picked and looked over those papers, the Quran also made an impact on him. And he immediately recited the kalama-i-Shahadat. In those days the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم used to live at Arqam's house. That house was situated in front of the mountain Safa. Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه reached there and knocked at the door. He had sword, so the companions were worried about his intentions. Hazrat Amir Hamza رضي الله عنه said, "Let him come, if he comes with good intention, it is okay; otherwise he will be beheaded with his own sword." when Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه came in, the Prophet welcomed him and asked, "Omer رضي الله عنه why did you come here?" On hearing the Prophet Mohammad's صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم voice, he started trembling, and said with due respect, "I am here to embrace Islam." The Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said Allah-o-Akbar. All companions also chanted, AllahoAkbar that echoed in hills of Mecca. A new chapter of Islamic

history started with Hazrat Omar's رضي الله عنه accepting Islam. Up till then 40-50 people had embraced Islam, however, Muslims were not allowed to pray openly, and to pray in Ka'aba was near to impossible. After Hazrat Omar's رضي الله عنه Islam, situation was changed all of a sudden. He announced in public that he has embraced Islam. In the beginning infidels teased him but he faced all difficulties boldly, and even Muslims offered prayer in Ka'aba openly. Once Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه went to bazaar, a woman met on the way, and said, that her husband was died and she had little children. She had no land, neither any animal which can give milk for the children. And she had no goat, so her children cannot eat meat. She said, she was afraid her children would die of hunger. "I am daughter of Khanaf bin Aimen Ghafari, my father was with Prophet Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم in Hodebia Treaty. Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه listened to her in the bazaar, and when she finished her plight, he asked her to stay there and he came home. There was a camel at home, he put edibles on camel's back, came to her and handed over the camel's rope to her and said, "take it, -it is enough for you."



Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked one of his servants to get fish from the market. He (servant) ran on a she-camel to obey the order as soon as possible,

and came back fast. When he reached at home, Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه saw that the camel was perspiring. On seeing her, he said that he would not eat fish as the camel suffered trouble because of me.



Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه used to ask the people about the behavior of their rulers. Once people of Hams told about their ruler, that he was a good man, but there is one evil in him, and that is that he built a palace to live in. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه enraged at once, and sent a messenger to collect woods and to burn the gate of the palace. People told the ruler that a man was torching his palace, the ruler replied, "Let him burn the palace, he is the messenger of Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه". Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه ordered him to stand under the sun for three days, so he stood in the sun for three days. On fourth day, Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه took him to the desert, where the government's camels were tied there. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه gave him a blanket to wear and asked to take off his costly suit. Then order him to give water to all the camels. When the ruler was tired after giving water to camels, Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه asked, "Why he is tired, he used to do the same job before." He replied that he had left that job year ago. Then Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه said, "You built a palace for you to sleep at high place; did you think yourself above other Muslims? Now you can assume charge of your office, but never act like before."



Caesar of Rome sent his envoy to Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه to know about his (Omar's رضي الله عنه) thoughts, circumstances, and administration. When he reached to Madina, he asked the people where your king was. They told that they did not have any king but a caliph who is gone somewhere out of the city. So the Roman envoy went in search of him and saw him sleeping on hot sand. There was sweat on his forehead which had made the ground wet. He was so surprised to see and thought that Omer رضي الله عنه dispenses justice and that is why he is sleeping in public without any fear, while our emperor is cruel and remains in fear.



Once, Hazrat Salman رضي الله عنه, the Persian, came to to see him. Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه asked, "Salman, tell me the truth, if you had heard anything wrong about me." Salman Persian رضي الله عنه said, "Sorry, no comments." But Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه insisted, then Hazrat Salman رضي الله عنه said, "I heard that you have two kind of foods at a time, and you also have two dresses; one for day and the other-for night." On hearing this, Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه said, "Salman رضي الله عنه I don't possess these two, tell me something else." Salman رضي الله عنه said, "No more sir."



One man praised him in a public gathering in front of Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked, "Did you ever had journeyed with him?" He said, no. Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Did you ever asked me for something?" He said, no. Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه said, "Then your statement is doubtful, it must be confirmed." Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Do not see someone's prayer, fasting, but see his dealings, compassion, wisdom, and truthfulness.



The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had said about Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه, "If there would be any Prophet after me, it would be Omar رضي الله عنه."



When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه appointed someone as ruler of any province or city, he used to ask about his property and assets. And he also asked again when someone was discharged from his duty. If Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه came to know that his assets are increased, he (Omar) asked from where he got it. Nobody, even senior companions were not free from these questions. If someone was caught, he was punished. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه gave them any concession.



Hazrat Abu Hurera رضي الله عنه was the ruler of Bahrain. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه dismissed and recalled him. Then

he asked, "When I appointed you in Bahrain, you had damaged shoes; now I come to know that you have bought horses of 16 hundred dinars." Abu Hurera رضي الله عنه replied that he had horses which gave children and I also received gifts. But Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "I had fixed your salary for living, now whatever extra do you must be returned to the treasury, you have no right on it; Swear upon God, I will flog you." Abu Hurera رضي الله عنه said that you don't have any right on my income. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه got up and beat him with a lash, and Abu Hurera رضي الله عنه got hurt badly, and said I leave it to Allah. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said would that you earn it lawfully, and you give it with your own consent. Then Omar رضي الله عنه asked, "Did people of Bahrain pay revenue for you or for Allah and Muslims?"



Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked Haris bin Kaab رضي الله عنه, "Where did you get these camels and slaves? Sell them for two hundred Dinars." Haris رضي الله عنه replied that he brought some money from home for trade. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Swear upon God, I did not appoint you in-charge to go and trade with Muslims' money, now return the money. Haris رضي الله عنه replied, "Swear upon God, after today I will not take any responsibility of your work. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Wait for the day when I will appoint you as ruler." Then Omar رضي الله عنه dismissed him.



Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه was in Hams. Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه was informed that Khalid رضي الله عنه gave ten thousand dirhams to Shaat bin Qais. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه dismissed him and put his turban in his neck (a kind of disgrace) before the people, and removed his cap from his head and then asked, "Where from did you get that money?" Khalid رضي الله عنه said, "From the war booty." Omar رضي الله عنه said, "From now onward you will not do any work for me." Omar رضي الله عنه got his half money then dismissed him and announced it in all provinces.

Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه appointed Hazrat Omro bin Alas رضي الله عنه a ruler. Omar رضي الله عنه came to know that Omro رضي الله عنه had collected lots of wealth. Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه wrote him a letter that he had no money before the appointment, tell where he got it from. "I had better people than you among Mohajirs, but I appointed you considering that you will not go after money. Write me at once that where you got this wealth from." Omro bin Aas رضي الله عنه replied, "I have understood your intention. The money you asked, the fact is that I live in such a place where things are very cheap, battles take place frequently, that is why the money is collected, and you heard about it. I swear upon God, if cheating would be lawful, even then I would have never cheated you, because you entrusted me, so we take care of it and never think to cheat. If you have people better than me, I never knocked at your door, nor contacted you for this office. But Omar رضي الله عنه replied, "What I asked you were not personal, but thing is

that you have grabbed public money, and you have no dearth of lame excuses. No doubt; you are eat fire and going fast to the hell. I am sending Mohammad bin Muslim to you, give him half of the money right away." When Mohammad bin Muslim reached Egypt, Omro bin Aas رضي الله عنه prepared meal for him, but he refused and said, "This is beginning of evil, if you treat me as guest, I would eat it, but I am an appointed officer and came here with Caliph's order, so I will not eat your food."



A man was brought before him on charges of stealing. After investigation he (Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه) ordered to cut his hand. The young man cried and requested him to forgive, and he promised not to do so again. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "You are liar, you have theft many times before." He denied again and again, but Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه insisted, "No, you had theft many times before." At last he admitted his crimes, and instead of mercy, he asked Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه that how he came to know about his previous crimes, which only he and his God know. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said that God never punishes someone until he or she crosses the limits of crime.



When Hazrat Abubakar رضي الله عنه decided to appoint Omar رضي الله عنه as caliph, some people were upset (due to

his harshness). So Hazrat Talha رضي الله عنه came to Hazrat Abubakar رضي الله عنه and said, "How Omer رضي الله عنه behaved with us even when you were the caliph, now if he is becoming the caliph, how would he behave. Now you are going to God, what you will answer to God. Hazrat Abubakar رضي الله عنه said, "I will tell God that I have appointed a most pious man among your men."

When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه took charge of the caliphate, he paid attention toward Mesopotamia (Iraq). He declared open Jihad, at this juncture; Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه stood, and said, "We are ready for Jihad." Obedah رضي الله عنه did not spend time with Prophet Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, however, Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه appointed him as the commander. Some people had objection on his appointment, and one of them said loudly, "Omar رضي الله عنه, you have to appoint someone from the companions, there are many companions among the soldiers and a companion can be an officer." Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said that Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه stood first, so he would be the commander; however he also advised Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه to consult with the companions and respect them. During his period, the Muslims attack on Iraq surprised Persia, so Poran Dakht appointed Rustam as Commander who was son of Governor of Khurasan. Rustam was a very intelligent person, so all Persians came under his banner. Rustam sent his men all over the place, and they incited the religious sentiments against the Muslims and resultantly caused widespread insurgency. Even before arrival of Abu

Obedat رضي الله عنه, there was an uprising in all provinces of the Euphrates (Farat), and Muslims lost control of the territories which were previously under the Muslim rule. Poran Dakht raised another army to help Rustam, and appointed Narsi and Japan as its commanders. Japan was a famous well-to-do Iraqi, and had extreme hatred against Arab. Narsi was cousin of Emperor Kasra, and had lands in province of Iraq. These two commanders moved toward Iraq from two different directions. When Abu Obedat رضي الله عنه and Musna رضي الله عنه reached up to Hearat, they got information about the tremendous preparations of the Persian commanders. Japan reached to Ghaza and stayed there. Abu Obedat رضي الله عنه distributed weapons among his soldiers and moved forward to assault. At Ghazan soldiers of both sides arrived and began to fight. Both armies showed bravery, however, Mardanshah was killed and Japan was arrested. But he managed to escape because Muslim soldier who arrested him could not recognize him. Japan offered him to take two slave from him and set him free. The soldier accepted the deal. Later on other people recognized Japan, and said that he should be arrested again. But Abu Obedat رضي الله عنه said that breaking promise is unlawful in Islam, whatever had been done is final. After this battle, Abu Obedat رضي الله عنه turned to Kaskar where Nasri was stationed along with his troops. Both armies fought at Saqatia. Narsi had a big army, two cousins of Kasra were among were also with him.

But Persians were defeated even here. Kharg and Frawand Bardsama, were wealthy people of Zawabi, they surrendered and offered lavish food to Abu Obeda.

Abu Obeda رضي الله عنه asked about the food that weather it was for him or for all his soldiers? Kharj replied, "It is not possible to arrange meal for all soldiers in such hurry, it is only for you." Abu Obeda رضي الله عنه refused to eat food, and said, "A Muslim never think himself better than other Muslims, we all are equal."

On hearing the news of defeat, Rustam sent another huge army, and this force stayed in east of River Euphrates (Farat), and sent a message to Muslim and asked weather they would come or the Persians would come to them. Muslims preferred Persians to come, but Abu Obeda رضي الله عنه declared this cowardice. He said, "It is not possible that they prove themselves braver than us." At this stage the Persian envoy said that it looks that there is no Muslim man here. This taunting sentence infuriated Muslims. Abu Obeda رضي الله عنه ordered to get soldiers ready. Musna رضي الله عنه and other senior commanders opposed the idea of crossing the river, but Abu Obeda رضي الله عنه was the commander-in-chief, so they had to obey his orders. They built a makeshift bridge of boats, and the soldiers reached in front of the enemy. This battleground was narrow and uneven, that is why Muslims could not get chance to position the

soldiers. The scene of Persians soldiers was horrifying, as there were gigantic elephants, hanging bells on them, which used to sound deafeningly. The Arabian horses had never seen such awful elephants ever before, so they started moving backward due to fear. When Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه realized that they were helpless before the elephants, he got off his horse and shouted, "Get elephants between you and turn them down along with the riders. On hearing his voice everyone got off his horse and started getting down the riders by cutting ropes of their seats on the elephants. But wherever these elephants went, they crushed the soldiers and disperse their ranks. On seeing this Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه attacked the white elephant of the Persian general. He cut the trunk of the elephant with his sword, but the injured elephant became enraged and crush him under its huge leg. So the Muslim general Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه lost his life. On his martyrdom, his brother took the Muslim army flag, but the elephants also killed him. In this way seven men took flag turn by turn and got killed, and all those seven were Abu Obedah's رضي الله عنه relatives. At last, Musna took flag in his hand, but by that time result of battle had totally changed.



There was panic among Muslim soldiers, and one of them went to the bridge and shattered it, so that no one could flee from the battlefield. But the soldiers were so nervous and panicky that they

jumped into the river. Musna رضي الله عنه got repaired the bridge again and sent a contingent to help the people who were eager to cross the river. He himself remained stood with some soldiers to block the enemy's movement. he fought with such bravery that the Persians who were moving forward stopped. Muslim lost six thousand soldiers out of nine thousand. In the history of Islam, it is very rare that Muslims ever retreat from the battleground. Even if sometime it happened, it had a bad impact. Those who fled from this battle were ashamed of their act, and did not return to their homes and continued to wander like gypsies for quite sometime. They often used to cry and hid their faces from people. When this news reached to Madina, there was mourning and grief. People were sad due to this unfortunate incident. And they used to weep, felt shame and did not come out of their homes. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه used to console them. This incident took place on Saturday, Ramadan 13, and many prominent companions lost their lives that day.



This defeat grieved Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه very much, and he started preparation for retaliation with full might. He made fiery and excited speeches, which stirred up the whole Arab tribes from all over the peninsula. Sardar Mehfi bin Saleem brought seven hundred soldiers; son of legendry Arab Hatim Tai also came with big contingent. Nearly almost all

tribal leaders came with forces. Due to this enthusiasm leaders of the Christian tribes Mard Taghlab came to Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه and said, "It is a battle between Arab and non-Arab, and we are with you in this battle." Both of the leaders had thousands energized soldiers with them. By chance in those days, Jarir Bijli رضي الله عنه came to the caliph. He was a famous tribal chief, and once he came to the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and requested him to make him chief of his tribe. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had accepted his request but could not implement it. When he reached to Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه, he directed all his administrators to gather all his tribesmen scattered in various parts of Arab. Jarir Bijli رضي الله عنه reached Madina with his grand army, and Musna رضي الله عنه too had assembled a big army of soldiers at the Iraqi borders. Persian agents and spies reported this information to their government. Poran ordered to select 12 thousand special soldiers and Mehran bin Mehra would be the commander of this special force. The motive behind the Mehran's selection was his training in Arab, and his knowledge about the Arabs. Boeb was a town near Kofa, and Islamic troops reached there and stayed. Mehran set off from Persia and reached Boeb and stationed near the River Euphrates (Farat). In the morning, he left Euphrates with huge arsenal and soldiers to begin the fight, Musna رضي الله عنه made good arrangement and positioned soldiers in lines. He divided soldiers in different parts and put them under good command. When soldier

were ready, then Musna shouted, "My brave soldiers, never let your nation down." Islamic soldiers started fighting by saying Allah-o-Akbar three times. On first chanting, soldiers used to take weapons, on second saying, soldiers used to get alert, and on third they used to attack. Musna رضي الله عنه had not completed second saying yet, the Persian soldiers attacked. Muslims could not resist and took step forward. Musna رضي الله عنه grabbed his beard in teeth in rage and said, "For God sake, do not let Islam down." At his voice, people came back and stood at their previous places with determination.

Persian soldiers moved forward with their full strength and noise. Musna رضي الله عنه called his soldiers and said not to worry, then he called Christian commanders and said, "Although you are Christian, yet of same nation (Arabs); it is a matter of the nation, I am going to attack on Mehran, you must help me." They loudly said that they are ready to do that. Musna رضي الله عنه kept them on left and right sides, and launched the attack. And in the very first attack, he destroyed the right part of the Mehran army, and went into deep. Persians again got settled and pushed Muslims with full force. Musna رضي الله عنه shouted, "Muslims where are you going, I am here." All turned back to listen him, Musna رضي الله عنه again attacked with the gathered Muslims. Meanwhile, brother of Musna رضي الله عنه, Masood fell down after getting hurt. He was a brave soldier, and troops under his command were disheartened on seeing him injured. At that moment, Musna رضي الله عنه

called, "Listen Muslims, if my brother is killed so what, valiant dies like him, do not let your flag down." The dying Masood himself said before breathing his last, "Do not lose your heart on my death."



The stiff fighting prolonged for quite sometime, Anas bin Hilal who was a Christian fell down due to wounds. Musna رضي الله عنه got down from his horse, took him in his lap and placed him near his brother's dead body. Many senior leaders were martyred, but Musna رضي الله عنه was showing his bravery. The middle part of the Persian force fought adamantly, but could not stay longer. A Muslim soldier Qart killed Shehrbraz who was prominent Persian commander, but still Mehran was there and giving strong resistance to Muslims. Suddenly, a man of Tughlab tribe killed Mehran with his sword. As soon as Mehran fell down and that man got himself on Mehran's horse and proudly shouted that I am Youngman of Tughlab, and killer of Persian commander. On Mehran's death fight was over, and Persian soldiers ran very fast. Musna رضي الله عنه at once reached near the bridge to stop the fleeing Persians. Historians say that soldiers were never killed as much before, as whenever travelers passed that way, they found skeletons and bones here and there in that field. This battle finished the threat of non Arab on Muslims, and they now believed that end of the Kasra is near. Musna رضي الله عنه told

that before accepting Islam he fought many times with non Arab, and at that time 100 non Arab were considered as stronger than thousands of Arab soldiers. Following this war, one Arab considered as stronger than 10 non Arab troops.

After this battle, Muslims spread all over the area. A Meena bazaar used to take place where now Baghdad is situated. Musna رضي الله عنه attacked the Meena bazaar, people ran away to save their lives, and Muslims got rich booty. When this news reached to the capital of Persia, Poraan Dakht was dethroned and Yezd Gard ascended as the new emperor. He was 16 years old boy, and he was last descendent of Kasra. This way non Arabs again got together and captured those parts of Iraq which were under the Muslim control. When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه got this information, he ordered Musna رضي الله عنه to gathered soldiers from all sides and go to the border of Arab, and call the Rabiah and Egyptian tribes which are in scattered in different areas of Iraq at a scheduled date. Besides, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه everywhere, it was Hajj season. He went to Mecca, when he performed Hajj; Arab tribes came from all over the peninsula. Saad bin Waqs رضي الله عنه sent three thousands soldiers. Tribal chiefs of Hazer Moot, Sadaf, Mazhaj, Qais, and Elaans came with thousands soldiers. After the Hajj, there were men everywhere. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه ordered to arrange ranks of soldiers in proper discipline. He said, "I will command the army myself. Talha رضي الله عنه will be on the front side, Abdul Rehman bin Oaf رضي الله عنه will lead

left, while Zubair رضي الله عنه will be on the right side. The army was ready, and Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه handed over the charge of caliphate to Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه, and left Madina for Iraq. Due to his personal participation, every soldier of the Muslim army was very excited and ready to die. They stayed first at Sarar, three miles away from Madina, here he consulted with everyone. Everybody opined that without Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه this expedition will not be succeeded, but the senior companions who understood the gravity of the situation opposed the opinion. At last, it was decided that Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه will not go as commander-in-chief, and he appointed Saad bin Waqas رضي الله عنه, the commander instead of him. Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه was a senior companion, and also uncle of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم. Even then Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه continued to oversee the all military issues from start to end of the expedition. He arranged the movement of the army and used to send messages about the division of soldiers. Even one single step was not taken without his advice. He personally decided the various destinations of the soldiers from Madina to Iraq. In other words, he was commanding the Muslim army while staying in Madina. Anyway Saad bin Waqas رضي الله عنه departed from Madina, after covering seventeen destinations he reached Taghlab and stayed there. It was three miles away from Kufa, and there is plenty of water in that area. They stayed there for almost three months. Musna رضي الله عنه was staying in Zaqaar with eight thousand soldiers. In fact, he

was waiting for Saad bin Waqas رضي الله عنه, but he died there due to the wounds, which he got from Jasar. Saad رضي الله عنه reached in Mashraf from Salba and here met with Maani, the brother of Musna رضي الله عنه. Musna رضي الله عنه gave some important pieces of advice before his death and Maani shared them with Saad bin Waqas رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه told everything to Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه sent them an extensive order and advised them to go Qadsia. In Qadsia Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه spread agents everywhere, who told him that Rustam was appointed commander in chief of the Persian soldiers, and he is staying at Basaat after reaching from Madain. Saad رضي الله عنه informed Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه about the latest situation, who ordered to send some emissaries to Persians to invite them to accept Islam. Saad selected 14 renowned Muslims for this mission. When they arrived in Madain on white horses, people gathered to see wherever they passed through. They stayed near the government headquarters. They had neither saddles on their horses, nor weapons in their arms, but they were looking bold and brave. When Yazad Gard heard noise of their horses, he asked about it. He was told that the emissaries of Islam were coming. On hearing this he renovated his court, and called the Muslim delegates. They were dressed in traditional Arabian robes with long shawls on their shoulders. They were holding lashes in their hands. They entered into the Persian court in this style. The Persians were already impressed with Arabs due to

their achievements in the battlefields. Yazad Gard was scared by seeing them. Nomaan bin Maqran, who was the head of the Muslim delegation, stepped forward and described salient features of Islam and then said, "We offer three things before of the world, embrace Islam, or give Jazia (tax), otherwise sword will decide between us. On this Yazad Gard said, "Do not you remember your past, you were most degraded and unfortunate, whenever you defied, we used to send the landlords who used to teach you good lesson." On hearing this Mughera stood and said, "it is true that we were unfortunate, used to fight with one another, used to bury our girls alive, but God sent a Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم among us who was the best among all of us. In the beginning, we opposed him, he used to speak truth, but we did not believe him. But gradually he impressed us. He ordered us to present Islam to the world. Those who accept Islam will have equal rights, and those who do not accept Islam will give Jazia (tax). And those who reject both of these two proposals, for them we have sword." Yazad Gard enraged on hearing this speech, and said, "If killing of ambassadors were allowed, no one of you would go back alive." Then he ordered a basket of mud, and then asked "Who is the senior most among you?" Asim bin Omar رضي الله عنه said "." The servants put the basket on his head on Yazad Gard's order. These emissaries returned fast on their horsebacks and narrated their account to Saad, and congratulated him by saying that the

enemy himself has given his land.

After this incident there was calm for several months, and Rustam stayed there, although Yazad Gard asked him many times to attack the Muslims. Muslims used to enter into nearby villages and brought their animals by force. These villagers went to Yazad Gard and asked to protect them from Muslims, or else, they would enter into an alliance with Arabs. Yazad Gard strictly ordered Rustam, who had to move forward. Rustam set off with sixty thousand soldiers and stayed at Qaadsia. Saad bin Waqas had spread numerous spies who used to send news of every movement.

One night Talha disguised himself and went on a spying mission. He saw a precious horse tied there. He tied that horse with his own horse. Meanwhile some enemy soldiers woke up and chased him. The rider of the horse was a renowned military officer and he used to be considered equal to one thousand soldiers. He attacked Talha with lance, but Talha foiled the attempt, and the enemy fall down on the ground. Talha رضي الله عنه killed him with a lance. Two riders were also with him, one of them was also killed Talha. The other pleaded for his life and surrendered himself. The scuffle caused panic among the enemy soldiers, and they tried to encircle and kill Talha رضي الله عنه, but Talha رضي الله عنه managed to escape successfully. And the sixty thousand soldiers could not catch him. The prisoner embraced Islam in front of Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه, and

informed him that both the slain soldiers were his cousins. He told Saad رضى الله عنه that each of his two cousins was considered equal to thousand soldiers. After accepting Islam, he was named as Muslim and with his help many secrets of the enemy were disclosed. Muslim took part in every battle afterward and demonstrated his bravery. Rustam avoided fighting, so he tried to compromise yet again. He sent a man to Saad and asked to send some trustworthy man for negotiation. Hazrat Saad رضى الله عنه appointed Rabia bin Amir for this job.

Rabia bin Amir رضى الله عنه left with a strange style. He tied his head with a piece of rope, used another rope as belt, rages wrapped on sword's cover, and took ride on horse. On the other side, the Persians embellished their court with decoration pieces, velvet floor, golden resting pillows, silky drapes, and ornamental seats. Rabia got down near the floor and hanged the reins of the horse with the resting pillows and did not respect the court decorum. Although Persian officers did not say any thing, as per rule he had to place his weapon. He said, "I am invited here, if you dislike my coming this way, I will go back." The security officer told Rustam about it. At last he allowed him to come armed. Rabia رضى الله عنه stepped forward slowly; he used to touch carpet with his rapier while walking, so carpet was torn from many places. He reached near Rustam. Rustam asked him, "Why did Muslims come to his country?"

Rabia رضي الله عنه said, because people must worship one God rather than His creatures. Rustam said, that he would reply after consulting his friends. During this time, the courtiers came to see him and his arms turn by turn. Perhaps they wanted to say that Muslims came to conquer Persia with such trivial things. On seeing this, Rabia رضي الله عنه took out his sword from the cover, its shining dazzled the eyes of Persians. They moved forward their shields to face the sword; Rabia رضي الله عنه tore apart the shields with his sword. Then Rabia رضي الله عنه came back, but mediations continued for any conciliation. At last Mughera رضي الله عنه went to negotiate with Persians. On that day Persians decorated the court magnificently, every officer seated wearing golden crown, servants on both sides were standing with big feathers in their hands. Mughera رضي الله عنه got down from horse directly went to the royal chair; he sat with Rustam on the royal chair. On this offending act, every courtier got infuriated, even servants pulled him from the chair. Mughera رضي الله عنه said to the Persian courtiers, "I did not come on my own, you invited me, so such treatment with a guest is not appropriate. It is not our tradition that one man becomes God, and everybody bows before him. When the interpreter explained this, everybody was impressed with these remarks. Some people said that they were faulty as considered Muslims degraded. Rustam was also ashamed and said that it was his servants fault, and it was not his order. Then he took out arrows from Mughera's رضي الله عنه quiver and said what

you would do with it. Mughera رضي الله عنه said, "Although flame is small, it can set fire to anything."

Rustam said that your sword's cover is too old. Mughera رضي الله عنه said "Yes, but the sword is sharp." After this verbal scuffle, they discussed the serious issue. Then Rustam said, "You better go back." Mughera رضي الله عنه said "If you do not accept Islam, or the Jazia, then sword will decide between us." Rustam enraged and said, "Swear upon sun, tomorrow I will destroy all Arabs." After that Mughera رضي الله عنه came back.

There was a river between the two armies, so Rustam ordered his soldiers to bridge the river. Subsequently, they crossed the river before noon. Rustam armed himself, put on a double armor, wore a helmet and rode his favorite horse. He pronounced to destroy Arab the next day. "Yes, if God wishes," one of his soldiers said. Rustam, however, said with arrogance, "Even if God does not wish, I will destroy Arab." He arranged the ranks of his army with skill, divided them in 13 rows in front and back. Behind the center he put elephants, and armed soldiers were asked to ride the elephants. He also made lines of elephants on right and left sides. For the timely delivery of news from the battleground, he appointed some men who used to shout when any incident took place, so this way information reached to Madain.

There was an old royal castle in Qaadsia situated near the edge of the ground. Saad bin Waqas رضي الله عنه

had pain in his legs; that is why he could not participate in the war himself. He was seated on the second floor of the castle to oversee the battleground. He appointed Khalid bin Artafah رضي الله عنه as the commander as his substitute; however he was giving instructions to the soldiers, whatever he wanted to order, he used to write on a piece of paper and make balls to throw down, and Khalid used to change tactics accordingly. When soldiers were settled then Saad رضي الله عنه according to the norm shouted three times to raise slogans and on the fourth fight began. First of all, a Persian wrestler came in the ground wearing armor and golden bracelet. From the Muslims' side, Omro Maadikarb came. The Persian archer threw an arrow, but Omro escaped unhurt. He reached near him very fast on his horse, picked him up and then threw on the ground with force. And cut his neck with sword, then turned his face towards Persians and said, "This is the way we fight." After this duel, braves came out from both sides, and then usual fighting began. The Arabian horses had never seen such huge animals before, but the infantry soldiers fought courageously; but they were not able to sustain due to the elephants presence. On seeing this Saad immediately ordered to tribe of Bani Asad to tackle the elephants. Talha was the leader of this tribe, and he was a very brave soldier. He said to his fellow tribesmen, "My friends, Saad رضي الله عنه

asked your help considering you very important." So all tribesmen took small lances and attacked the elephants. Due to their valor they were able to contain the elephants for sometime, but the Persians also mounted pressure on this side. Therefore, Saad sent a message to tribe Tameem asking them to do something to control the elephants. Tribe Tameem was famous for their archery. They got excited, stepped forward and threw numerous arrows on elephants. After reaching near elephants, they cut the belts fastened the seats with the elephants. And then they took lances and attacked the elephants. The assault and fighting continued till evening, when it was dark soldiers of both sides left the battleground. This was the first clash of Qaadsia.

Next day Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه ordered to pickup dead bodies from the ground for burial, wounded soldiers were handed over to the nurses, and then ranks of soldiers were made again. Fighting was not started yet, suddenly a dust storm rose from Syria. When it was cleared, Muslims saw that the soldiers of Abu Obed رضي الله عنه from Syria have reached there. When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه started preparation for attack, Iraq he wrote to Abu Obed رضي الله عنه to send reinforcement to conquer Iraq, so at the nick of time they reached. They were six thousand soldiers, and there was Qaqaa among them. He called the Persians, when he reached, "If there is

any brave among you (Persians), then he must come to fight." Qaqaa was a valiant fighter. Behman came out to fight with Qaqaa, he had martyred Abu Obedaa رضي الله عنه in Jasar. On seeing him Qaqaa shouted, "Killer of Abu Obedaa رضي الله عنه will not be allowed to go back." Both of them fought with swords, at last Qaqaa killed Behman. Muslims made a loud shout, braves of both sides used to come to fight duels. Prince of Sistaan, Sherzar was killed by Oar bin Qatba. Qaqaa killed another great Persian warrior Bazarjamhar. Thus Persians lost their all great fighters even before beginning of formal war. At last both the armies attacked each other. Qaqaa had divided his soldiers of Syria in small contingents, when one group reached in the ground, then second used to appeared, this way the whole day soldiers used to come and Persians were frightened with the number of Muslim soldiers. Every group used to come with slogan of Allah-o-Akbar and attacked the enemy with Qaqaa. To tackle the elephants, Qaqaa covered the camels with long clothes and nets to make them horrifying. These artificial elephants made the horses of Iran nervous, thus out of control of their riders. At the time of attack, a special envoy of Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه arrived there with costly horses and swords. He announced in front of the soldiers that Omar رضي الله عنه sent this prize for those who prove themselves courageous, so Qaqaa distributed

these gifts and swords among the brave men.

Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه was sitting on the second floor of the castle, and giving instructions to the soldiers. At the lower floor of the castle, a prisoner was shackled. He was watching the scenes of the fighting and he was very excited and restless. His name was Abu Behman Saqfi. He was detained over the charges of drinking alcohol, although he was very brave, he could not live without wine. When he could not bear his excitement, he started reading some poetry in an excruciating way, "And I am tied in chain, what will be of more grief that lancers are fighting, I want to stand, but chains stop me, doors are closed and caller has become tired."

Wife of Hazrat Saad, Salma Bibi was also present there. When she heard these lyrics, she was moved, she silently downstairs and unshackled him. He at once took Saad's horse and reached in the battleground along with the lance. First he made a round from right to left, and than he attacked with full might and disturbed the enemies ranks.

Everybody including Saad was surprised that who that man was. Saad thought, that this style of fighting is of Abu Behman, but he is in the prison. In the evening Abu Behman came and chained himself again. Salma told Saad about him, who

immediately released him by saying that "Swear upon God, I cannot punish a man who fight so courageously for Muslims." Abu Behman said, "Swear upon God, from today I will never drink again."



Khansa was a famous poetess of Arab; her four sons also took part in the battle. When fighting began, she called her sons and said, "Dears sons, you were not burden on your country, there was no famine, in spite of this you brought me here and put me in front of Persia, now go and fight till death." Sons attacked the enemy vehemently, when they were disappeared, Khansa look to the sky and said, "Oh God, save my sons." Two thousand Muslims and ten thousand Persians were killed, but the battle remained indecisive that day.



Third day, Qaqaas رضي الله عنه made plan, at night he ordered some contingents to go towards Syria, and when sun rises tomorrow, come from Syria in groups of hundreds on your swift horses with shouting.

In the morning, first group reached there, all soldiers shouted, "Allah-o-Akbar." Everybody shouted that reinforcement has come and attacked. By chance Hasham came with seven hundred men; Abu Obeda sent them from Syria. Yazad Gard also got the news, and he was also

sending additional troops to the battleground. Hasham loudly said, "Your brothers have conquered Syria, and God has promised that Muslism will also conquer Persia, and it will be fulfilled from your hands." In the beginning, a well-built wrestler of Persian came out like a lion is roaring. On seeing his physique people avoided fighting with him, but something strange happened, a thin and weak Muslim came to fight with him and he killed the Persian wrestler. At this juncture, Omro Maadi Karb said to his soldiers, "I am going to fight with elephants, you must remain with me, if Maadi Karb dies, he will not born again." On saying this, he attacked the elephant with his sword. Soldiers from the left side suddenly attacked him, dust raised and he was disappeared. His soldiers attacked the Persians and after a stiff fighting they pushed them back. Omro Maadi was badly injured and covered with dust, however he had sword in his hand and he was fighting. A Persian horseman came and Karb held the horsetail, the Persian kicked his horse again and again, but horse could not move. At last the horseman got down and ran way. Karb jumped over the horse himself.



Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه saw that when elephants turn they crush the ranks of the Muslim soldiers wherever they go. He called Zakhmo Slam who was a Zoroastrian, later embraced Islam. Saad consulted

with him how to do deal with elephants. He suggested cutting the trunk and making them blind. Among the elephants, two elephants were very huge and horrible, they seemed to be the leaders of elephants; one was Abeeze and the other was Ajrab. Hazrat Saad asked Qaqaa, Asim, Hamail and Rabeel to accomplish this mission. Qaqaa sent some horsemen and other soldiers to cordon the elephants, then he took lance and attacked Abeeze. Asim was with him, both of them targeted the elephant's eyes, and the elephant stepped back. At once Qaqaa hit the trunk and cut it. Meanwhile, Rabeel and Hamail attacked Ajrab, which also stepped back with its wounds. Now all elephants ran with them and crushed their own soldiers. When Muslims got rid of elephants, they got courage and fought with force. The Persians arranged their soldiers with new approach and set up thirteen rows in middle, right, and left; Muslims also gathered their soldiers at one place, and made three lines at front and back; first, the cavalry, then infantry, and at the in end archers. Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه ordered to attack on the third Takbeer call, but when Persians threw arrows, Qaqaa could not resist and with his soldiers attacked them. According to the military procedure, it was disobedience, but seeing the style of fight and excitement of Qaqaa, Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه pardoned them. In the beginning cavalry attacked the Persians, but the Persians stood like concrete wall, and horses could not move forward. On seeing

this Muslims got down and hit them, but the Persian troops were covered with body armors. The tribe of Hameza attacked them but swords did not work, then one leader attacked the Persians with his lance, and the lance broke the backbone of the Persian soldier and crossed his body. On seeing this other Muslims also used their lances, and fought with bravery and terminated the entire Persian contingent.



Day was over but fight continued. Even night fall, all the soldiers were dead tired. At last Qaqaa chose some tribal chiefs and started to move toward Rustam. Besides, Qais bin Ashat, Omro Maedi Karb and Ibneze Alberran also called their own tribesmen and said, "These people may surpass you in the fight for Allah."

Consequently there was excitement among soldiers, horsemen got down from horses, threw their bows and arrows, and took swords in their hands. All soldiers moved forward like a flood and after crushing renowned soliders like Feroz and Hermaz, they reached near Rustam. He was ordering to his soldiers. On seeing the situation he got down from his chair, and fought with bravery for a long period of time, but when got wounded he jumped into the river to escape. Hilal Narsi, a Muslim soldier chased him. Hilal Narsi also jumped into the river and pulled him from his legs out of water. Then he killed Rustam with his

sword. He threw the dead body in the mule legs, and stood on the Rustam's chair and shouted, "I have finished Rustam." When Persians saw there was no Rustam, there was panic everywhere among their ranks. Muslims chased them and thousands of Persians were killed, six thousand Muslims martyred. Hazrat Saad did not take part himself in this war; that was why soldiers were distrustful about him that he might not want to fight. Even a poet wrote a poem, "I used to fight every minute till God sent help, but Saad remained clung with the door of Qaadsia, when we returned, hundred of women were widows, but wife of Saad was not widow." These lyrics became very popular even among the children; consequently, Hazrat Saad called all his soldiers and showed them wounds on his legs. In this way he proved that he was really helpless.

Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه sent the news of victory to Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه. Ever since the battle of Qaadsia began, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه used to go out of Madina when sun rose and see if any messenger is coming from the battleground. One day he went out from the city, he saw a man coming from a far-off area; he went forward and asked where you are coming from. He was a messenger of Saad رضي الله عنه, but did not recognize Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه. He said, "I am coming from Qaadsia and I am Saad's messenger." When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه came to know that he was the envoy of Saad رضي الله عنه, he was pleased and asked him about the war situation. The envoy was on the

camel's back and giving him answers of questions. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was holding his camel's rope and running with him. They covered long distance and they entered into the city. When the rider noticed that everyone who saw them call the man who was on foot, "Oh Amirul Maumaneen." He was scared and said, "Caliph, why you did not tell me your name, I offended you that you were running and I was sitting on camel, alas." Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Its ok, you keep on telling me." This way Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was walking and he was telling him about the battle. When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه entered into the city, he announced the victory and delivered a speech: "Listen Muslims, "I am not a monarch; and I do not want to make you slave; I am myself the slave of God though I am assigned the duty of caliphate; if I do my work this way and you sleep at homes with peace, it will be better for me; if I wish that you come to my door and knock it, it would be my misfortune; I want to give you education with my deeds not with my advice."



After defeat of Qaadsia, the Persians escaped to Babul and stayed there. It was a safe place, so they started preparing for another battle with Muslims. Ferozon was appointed as their commander. Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه moved to Babul in 15 AH, and sent some leaders to clear the way. In Babul Persians ran away after first attack, and took refuge in Kosi. Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه sent Zehra to Kosi, here from Persian

forces, Shahryar came out for duel, and shouted, "Among Muslim slaves, the most brave man should come to fight with me." On hearing this, Zehra decided to face him personally, but if he (Shahryar) claimed it, then any slave would fight with him. Zehra asked slave Nabil of Tameem tribe to go forward with his horse.

Shahryar was like giant, on seeing Nabil a feeble person; he threw his lance from his hand and pulled Nabil from his neck. He got Nabil on the ground and sat on his chest. By chance thumb of Shahryar came into Nabil's mouth, he bit with full force. Shahryar could not bear; at once Nabil went on his chest and cracked his baody with sword. Shahryar had very nice weapons and was wearing fine clothes. Nabil placed his things before Hazrat Saad, who ordered him to wear Shahryar's armor and come to the ground. When Nabil came to the battlefield wearing new armor, people realized the difference between life and death.



Kosi was a historic place, Hazrat Ibrahim detained Nimrod here, and that cell was still preserved. Hazrat Sad recited prayers there, ahead of Kosi there was a place Behra Sher. There was a Persian contingent which used to swear daily that Persia will never fall in our presence here. There was a lion in that area which was attached with Kasra. Perhaps, that was why the place was called Behra

sher. When the troops of Saad reached there, the lion was infuriated but Hashim killed him with his sword. Hashim was the commander of a frontline contingent. Hazrat Saad gave him kiss on his forehead on his bravery. Hazrat Saad moved forward and besieged Behra sher. The Muslim soldiers arrested thousands of men from here and there, but when they came to know that they were farmers, they were released after noting down their names. However, the well-to-do people of the neighborhood did not accept to pay Jazia (tax), and the city was not conquered. Muslims continued the blockade for two months, the Persians used to come out sometimes to attack and then go back. One day Persians came out with excitement and threw arrows, Muslims retaliated with same coin. Zehra was an eminent warrior, he got his armor broken and people asked him to change it. He said that he was not so lucky to face all the enemy's arrows. By chance first arrow hit him, and people tried to pull it out but he said, "I would be alive till this arrow is in my body."

He moved in the same condition and killed Sherbraz, a prominent soldier. After some time Persians ran away, and broke the bridges on the river, so that Muslims would not be able to cross the river. On seeing this Saad رضي الله عنه said, "Brothers, enemy have taken refuge, they are helpless, so accomplish this mission; then there would be no hurdle." Saying this he put his horse in the river; everyone dared and put their horses in the river.

Although the river was very deep, the excitement gave them courage. The unruly waves were touching with horses, but Muslims kept on going touching their feet with one another, even the formation of the soldiers were not disturbed. Across the river the Persians were watching them with great surprise and when Muslims reached across the river, the Persians thought them jinn and ran away saying that giants have come, giants have come. However commander Kharzad stayed there and appointed a company of archers. A group tried to stop the Muslims but they failed to block their way. Yazad Gard already had sent his family to Halwan, and no soon he listened to the news of Muslims' arrival, he himself left the city. When Muslims entered into Madain, there was total silence, all the Persians had gone. In the Kasra's court, a pulpit was placed in stead of the royal chair, and then the prayer of Friday was offered there. This was the first Friday which was offered in Iraq. They found a gold crown of Nowsherwan era, an imperial costume, and a golden horse. Moreover they found armors and lots of swords. They also found lead with rubies and emeralds. There was a she-camel, made of silver, and there were things of silver and gold on her back. The rider of the camel was decorated with diamonds and gems from head to feet. There was an artificial floor made of gold, silver, ruby and other precious gems. Its flowers and trees were of gold and silver. They got all these costly things in war

booty, but the Muslim officers and the soldiers were so honest that whatever they found they deposited them to their commander. When all the things were piled on a ground, they were shining from distance. Hazrat Saad رضي الله عنه was also surprised and said, "People who did not touch these antiques are no doubt very honest."



The fifth share of the war booty was sent to the caliph's office. On seeing these things, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه and others were also surprised. A man in Madina was Mehlam, he was tall and handsome. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه ordered to give him the costume of Nawsherwan, so turn by turn dresses were given to him to wear. The golden crown was also placed on his head. About the artificial floor, people were of the opinion not to divide and distribute it, and Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه also wished the same. But with Hazrat Ali's رضي الله عنه advice, it was also broken into pieces and distributed.



After Madain's defeat the Persians started preparations for the battle in Jalula. They raised a big army; Kharzar and brother of Rustam Akor were the commanders of the armies. With his intelligence, Kharzar prepared a trench around the city and spread thorns of iron. When Saad رضي الله عنه got this news, he shared it with Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه.

Omar رضي الله عنه gave order to send Hashim bin Atba with 12 thousand soldiers and in middle Qaqaa, on right Misar bin Maalik, and on left Omro bin Maalik should be appointed, on back Omro bin Marah was deputed.

Hashim set off from Madain and reached in Jalula, fourth day and besieged the city. The blockade continued for several months. The Persians occasionally come out and attack the Muslims, and 80 such skirmishes took place. The Persians always got defeat, although there was no shortage of provisions in the city, and thousands of soldiers were there; that is why they were not disheartened. One day they came out with excitement, Muslims fought with bravery, in the mean time by chance a dust storm started and it darkened the scene. The Persians were forced to go back, but could not see anything due to the dust-storm; consequently thousand of them fell down in the trench and died. On seeing this Persian soldiers made makeshift bridges on the trench on various points. When Muslims heard this news, they took chance to attack the Persians, and Persians were also aware of every movement of their enemies.

They (Persians) scattered thorns of iron on the way of Muslims, and soldiers were deployed at the gate of the fort. Both of the party fought with bravery as they have shown such feats never before. First they threw arrows, when the stock

was finished, then they started with lances. Even then the lances got broken, now they started with daggers and swords. Qaqaa was fighting valiantly and moving forward so much so he reached near the gate of the fort. But Hashim left back somewhere and majority of the soldiers were with him. Qaqaa made an announcement with the help of announcers that the commander had reached near the fort's gate; soldiers considered him Hashim and attacked the enemy with force. The Persians got panicky and ran away, but they met with thrones of iron wherever they went. Muslims one hundred thousands Persian soldiers were killed.

Saad رضي الله عنه sent the fifth portion of the war booty to Madina with the news of victory. Zayad brought this news, and he gave them the details of the battle. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked him to share this information with all Muslims of Madina, so he told about the war with his loud voice. When Yazad Gard heard the news of defeat in Jalula, he left Holwaan, the Muslim soldiers also came Halwaan and announced peace everywhere. People from all sides came and accepted to pay Jazia. This victory was the culmination of the Iraqi conquests, because the borders of Iraq ended here.



After Iraq, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه focused on Syria. During Hazrat Abubakar's رضي الله عنه period, Muslims already

started their expeditions for Syria. Muslims fought with Romans on every step, when they needed help, Hazrat Abubakar رضي الله عنه sent message to Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه, who set off for Syria. Caesar sent a huge army to fight with Muslims. When they arrived in Agna Deen, they started preparing for the battle. Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه attacked the enemy with full force and after a stiff resistance, he got victory. From here Khalid رضي الله عنه reached Syria and besieged the city. This blockade took place in Abubakar رضي الله عنه period. Meanwhile, Hazrat Abubakar رضي الله عنه passed away, so this battle was fought during Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه's time.



Damascus was a principal city of Syria. It was a major city that is why Khalid رضي الله عنه besieged the city very carefully. He appointed on the main gates of the city well-reputed officers. In those days, an incident took place. In a high ranking officer's home a boy was born. They arranged a party to celebrate this occasion. At night all Romans were drunk and they fall asleep. Khalid رضي الله عنه used to awake at nights and kept himself aware of everything. He took advantage and reached with his some brave soldiers near the trench. The trench was full of water, they crossed the trench by swimming with the help of leather bags of water, and with the help of halter they climbed the walls of the fort. After reaching up they tied a rope with halter and threw it down, this way all his soldiers climbed up

the wall. First of all Khalid رضي الله عنه got down and killed the watchmen, then he broke the locks and opened the gates. The Muslim forces were already prepared, they at once entered into the city like flood water and eliminated all the guards. On seeing this Christian opened the gates and requested Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه to save them from Khalid رضي الله عنه. Since Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه suspended Khalid رضي الله عنه when he became the caliph, and now the Muslims' commander was Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه, so he accepted the Christians' request. And he ordered to return the captured lands, and they did not receive booty, nor did they make any slave or servant. This was the first victory in Syria.



The defeat of Damascus infuriated the Romans. Muslims then moved towards Jordan after Syria, that is why Romans also reached at Nehal, a town of Jordan. The Roman emperor Hercules also reached there, and an army of about 30 to 40 thousand Roman soldiers gathered there. Their commander was Saclaar. On seeing the Muslims' excitement, the Christians got terrified and ready to compromise, and requested Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه to send someone for dialogue. Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه sent Maaz bin Jabbal رضي الله عنه.



When Maaz bin Jabbal رضي الله عنه reached at the Roman army, he saw floor of costly fabric in the tents.

Christian invited him to sit on, but Hazrat Maaz رضي الله عنه said, "I will not sit on this floor, it is made of wealth snatched from the poor. The Christian said sorry and explained that they wanted to give him respect. On listening to this Maaz رضي الله عنه enraged and "I do not care about your respect, if its style of slave to sit on floor, then who is slave of God more than me." At this a Roman officer said, "Is there anyone in Muslims who is above you?" Maaz رضي الله عنه said, "God forgive me, it is enough that I am least better." At last Roman officer said, "Why did you come here while our emperor is the greatest and in numbers we are equal to the stars in heaven and atoms of land?" In reply, Maaz رضي الله عنه said, "first of all, you accept Islam, then offer prayer to turn your face toward our Ka'aba, stop drinking wine, do not eat pork, if you do so we are your brothers; if you don't accept Islam, then pay Jazia; if you don't accept then there will be fight with you; if you are equal to stars, we do not care about numbers. You are people of your emperor, who has right on your life and death, but he whom we made our ruler, he does not consider himself better than us, he also is not better than other in wealth. If he commits sin, he would be punished, if he steal something, he would get his hand cut off; he never sits behind the curtain, never think himself above us. On listening to his speech Romans offered, "Ok, we give you the land of Balkans and also the land of Jordan which is adjacent to your land, and leave this country and go to Persia." Maaz رضي الله عنه did not

agree to these conditions and returned. Roman tried to talk with Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه, so a special emissary was sent to him. When he reached there, Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه was sitting on the floor and had arrows in hands. The emissary thought that commander would be of great social status. With this thinking he tried to find the commander but saw everybody in the same dressing. At last he asked, "Who is your leader?" Yes, said Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه. The emissary offered, "We will give two gold coins each of your soldier, if you leave."

Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه did not accept this offer. The emissary enraged and went back.

Sensing the mood of the emissary, Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه ordered his soldiers to get alert and sent a letter to Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه advised them to keep the morale up, and prayed to God to help the Muslims. Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه was ready, but Romans did not come. Next day Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه went to the battleground alone, only a company of soldiers was with him. Romans also got ready to fight and divided their army into three parts, and sent them turn by turn to the battleground. First contingent was moving towards Khalid رضي الله عنه, but on Khalid's رضي الله عنه signal, Qais bin Habera came out to confront the enemy. He fought with bravery. In the meantime the second contingent also came out, now Khalid رضي الله عنه ordered to Seerta bin Masrooq, who came with his cavalry to fight. The third contingent came out with huge weapons; a famous

commander was leading them. He was moving forward with discreetly, when he reached near Khalid رضي الله عنه, he stayed there and sent an officer with some soldiers to engage Khalid رضي الله عنه. Khalid رضي الله عنه foiled this attack with extreme courage; at last the commander himself attacked Khalid's رضي الله عنه forces. Now both contingents gathered with the third one, and started fighting. They fought incessantly with bravery. Then Romans tried to go back, now Khalid رضي الله عنه called his soldiers and said, "Romans have finished their strength, now its our turn." On his voice Muslims abruptly attacked the Romans and mounted pressure on them. The Romans were waiting for help and reinforcement and deliberately evading the fighting. On seeing this Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه sent a message to Abu Obed رضي الله عنه that this is the time to attack. Thus they decided to attack the very next day. Romans were nearly fifty thousands in number, and they arranged their army in five rows. Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه was on the frontline, so he had to face the enemy first. Romans showered arrows and Muslims were forced to retreat. Khalid رضي الله عنه changed his direction to right, there were only horse riders. Meanwhile Romans got encouraged and their right wing attacked Khalid رضي الله عنه. Khalid رضي الله عنه slowly went back, up to this that the enemy troops came behind him and had no contact with their other soldier. Seeing a golden chance Khalid رضي الله عنه attacked the enemy with force and destroyed ranks of the enemy force, he killed eleven senior military officers of the Roman

army. In the meantime, Hashim bin Atba waved his flag and said, "Swear upon God, I will not come back until I fix this flag in the heart of the enemy's troops." He got down from the horse and reached in the middle of the Romans. This fight prolonged for one hour, the whole ground was tinted with blood. At last Romans lost the ground, and ran away. Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه sent a victory letter to Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه replied, "Subjects will be charged only Jazia, and leave land in the owners' hands."



During the battle of Hams, Sherjeel Hameri رضي الله عنه killed seven horsemen all alone, and kept on chasing the fleeing enemy soldiers like a lone wolf. A wing of Roman force saw him unaccompanied and attacked him. He fought with them with such bravery that he killed eleven more soldiers. And Romans were so scared of him that they fled from the ground and took shelter in a church. The name of that church was Deersol. After sometime he also reached there. There was a big gathering in the church, and they besieged Sherjeel رضي الله عنه from all sides. But no one dared to come near him, and started throwing stones from a safe distance and martyred him.



Roman left Damascus and Hams after one after

another defeat and reached Antakia. They told Hercules that Arab had destroyed the whole Syria. Hercules called some of them to his court and said, "Arabs are not stronger than you, they are less than you in number and have less weapons. Then why you did not confront them?" Everybody stooped with shame but one old man said boldly, "Arab are better than us morally; they worship at night, fast in day time; they are not cruel and treat one another equally, but we drink wine, we commit adultery, do not fulfill promise, and treat others unkindly; that is why they perform their duty zealously, but our work is free of courage and audacity.

At last Hercules gathered his army from all provinces and started preparing for battle. He brought together the army in such a huge number that when Abu Obedah heard this news, he decided to go back from Hams. He called his treasury officer Habib bin Muslima and said that according to the present situation they cannot protect the local people of Hams, because Hercules has raised a big army. As we receive Jazia from Hams' people so their security is our responsibility. Therefore whatever we have received till today, we will return the money to them. He also directed his treasury officer to tell the local community that Muslims were not severing ties with them, but they cannot take responsibility of their safety. When Christians knew this, they were very impressed and said, "God bring you back very

soon; swear upon Torah, Caesar would never be able to capture Hams in our lives. Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه returned money not only to Hams but also to the adjacent communities.



When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه heard news about Muslims' decision of withdrawal, he was very upset. But when he was told that everybody had the same opinion, he wrote to Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه, "I am sending Saeed bin Amir رضي الله عنه to help you, but do understand that victory or defeat does not depend on numbers of soldiers." At last the Muslim soldiers reached to Yarmook, Omer bin Alass رضي الله عنه also joined them. This ground was suitable for Muslims because the border of Arab was behind the Muslims, and they could retreat up to any extent. The army of Saeed bin Amir رضي الله عنه had not arrived there, and Muslims were worried about the alarming news of Roman soldiers who were coming. Eventually Saeed bin Amir رضي الله عنه reached there, and the rival armies came to the battleground. One man from Roman side came out for duel and shouted, "I want to fight alone." Mesra bin Masro wanted to move forward from the Muslims' side, but Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه stopped him and looked at Qais bin Hera to assault.

Qais attacked him so promptly that he could not hold his weapon properly, and the sword hit his head and cut up to his neck. Roman soldier fell down from his horse, meanwhile Muslims shouted, "Allah-o-Akbar." And then fight began but

till evening it was inconclusive. On second day Romans sent an envoy to offer silver and gold for reconciliation with Muslim. When he reached near Muslims, he saw them offering prayer, he was surprised. Afterward he asked some questions and embraced Islam.



Next day Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه went to Roman soldiers to negotiate but could not reach to any decision. Third day both the armies came in the battleground. Almost 100 senior companions who had participated in the battle of Bader were also participating in this battle; women also took part in it, and mother of Hazrat Ameer Maawia رضي الله عنه, Hind and sister Javaria also fought with bravely. Thirty thousand Roman soldiers tied themselves with chains, so that they could not step back. Romans began the fighting, two hundred thousands soldiers advanced at a time. Thousand of priests were with them holding cross in their hands, and they were chanting slogans of Jesus Christ.

The Christians attacked with full might and move forward, they were also hurling arrows. Due to the intensity of the attack, the right side of Muslims was disintegrated and backed away; eventually they reached near the women's tents. On seeing this, the women shouted, "Do not retreat otherwise we would break your heads with wood sticks."

Realizing the situation Hazrat Maaz bin Jabal رضي الله عنه, who was the commander of the right side, got down from horse and said, "I would fight on foot, if some one wants to take my horse, its ok." His son wished to sit on his father's horse as he deserved to take his that horse. So the son and father fought valiantly. And Muslims got hold of the ground. Beside, Hajaj, a tribal chief of Zubeda moved forward with his 500 soldiers and stopped the Christians' advancement.

The battle was fought with such intensity that one could see human organs and bodies of human everywhere in the ground. Omro bin Al Tufail, leader of a tribe, was moving his sword and saying, "Never let Muslims down." He killed nine senior leaders of the enemy, and then he also embraced martyrdom. Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه was behind the enemy, suddenly he come forward and attacked the Roman soldiers and dispersed the Roman lines. Akrama رضي الله عنه who was son of Abujahel and used to fight against Muslims before accepting Islam, moved his horse and said, "When I was infidel, I had fought against Prophet Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, today how can I go back without fight. Then he looked over his soldiers and said, "Who takes oath on death?" Four hundred soldiers took this oath, and among them there was Jarar bin Azwar رضي الله عنه. All four hundred fought with bravery and embraced martyrdom. The body of Akrama رضي الله عنه was found among the slain men. He was still breathing, Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه put his head on his

thigh and gave him water and said, "Swear upon God, it was a misconception that we would not die to embrace martyrdom, that perception was wrong."



Akrama رضي الله عنه and his friends got killed, but they terminated thousand of the enemies, the attack of Khalid رضي الله عنه also demoralized the Romans and they retreated. On the left side Muslims were uprooted and Christians reached near the women's tents. But the Muslim women also came out and fought with bravery and stopped the Christians advancement. This part of the Muslim soldiers was weak but the commanders were fighting with bravery. Qabas bin Rasham, Saeed bin Zaid, Yazeed bin Abu Sufian, Omro bin Alaas, and Sherjeel bin Hasna were fighting with courage and force.

Many swords and lances were broken into pieces in Qabas hands as he was fighting with such zest, but he was not upset. If a lance was broken, he said, "Is there anyone who may give weapon to a man who had promised to God that he would leave battleground only when dies." People at once used to give him a lance or sword and he again started fighting like a lion. Abu al Dour got down from his horse and said to his friends, "In world determination and patience bring honor and compassion in the Life Hereafter. Do not let it go."

Saeed bin Zaid رضي الله عنه was standing on his knee, as soon as Romans moved forward; he also stepped forward and killed an officer. Yazeed bin Sufian was fighting with courage and bravery, by chance his father Abu Sufian came there and said, "My son, every one is showing his bravery in the battleground, but you are a commander, you have to show more bravery than others. If any among you showed bravery more than you, then it is a shame for you." Sherjeel was entrapped from all sides but he was standing like a firm mount and chanting, "Where are those who bargain with God and become His neighbours?" Whoever heard him came back and in this way the Muslims soldiers strengthened their positions. Then Sherjeel with his soldiers attacked with strength that the enemy had to stop its advancement. On the other hand, women came out of their tents and shouted to Muslims, "If you leave the battleground then do not see our face."



Still Roman soldiers were dominating the Muslims. Suddenly Qais bin Hera, whom Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه had appointed on right side with a contingent of soldiers, appeared from behind and attacked the Romans with vigor and dispersed the Romans and they had to move away. There was a brook at the end of the ground, and Roman soldiers had reached there. After sometime that brook was filled with the dead bodies of the enemy soldiers.

When fight intensified, Mabash bin Qais was fighting with such passion that someone hit his leg and he lost it unnoticed. When he realized he started searching his leg.



According to various history books about seventy thousand Romans were killed in this war, and Muslim suffered loss of three thousand soldiers. Qaiser was in Antakia when he heard the news of his defeat. He moved to Constantinople and bid adieu to Syria. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه could not sleep for several nights, as he was waiting to hear the news of Yarmook's victory. When he heard this news, he offered prayers and thanked God.



Hazrat Abu Obed رضي الله عنه now moved towards Jerusalem, but the Christian Pope said that if Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه himself comes there, they (Christians) are ready to compromise." At last Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه left Madina with such "grandeur" that he had only one horse along with a few Mohajirs and Ansaars. He was wearing a very simple dress, and when he entered in Jerusalem, he went to the mosque straight, and then he visited the church and walked here and there. The Christians were surprised to see him and said, "Is he the emperor of the Muslims?"



Here Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه requested Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه to call for prayer (Azaan). Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه said that he had sworn not to offer Azaan after the death of Prophet Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, but he could not refuse him (Omar رضي الله عنه). Then he offered Azaan, every companion recalled the period of time of Prophet Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, and they all started weeping. Abu Obedah رضي الله عنه and Maaz bin Jabbal رضي الله عنه also started crying and Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was also sobbing.



After Jerusalem, various countries and states including Qisaria, Island of Khuzistan, Iraq, Azerbaijan, and Tabristan were conquered, and Muslims also captured Arminia Faras Karman, Sesttan, Makraan, Kharusan, Egypt and Alexandria, this series of expansion of Muslim state was going on meanwhile Hazrat Omar was martyred.



In Madina there lived a Zoroastrian slave. His name was Feroz Abu Lolo, once he came to Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه and complained that his master Mughher bin Shoba tax him heavily. He also requested Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه to ask his master to reduce the tax imposed on him. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked him, "What does he charge?" He said two dirhams per day. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked him about his work. He said that he knows carpentry, blacksmith and carving. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "As compare to your work, it

is not too much." Omar rejected his request of tax reduction. Feroz enraged, and the very next day when Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه came out to offer the morning prayers, Feroz came in the mosque with a dagger. Suddenly he hit Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه again and again. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه received six wounds on his body including one under his belly. He at once asked Abdul Rehman bin Auf رضي الله عنه to lead the prayer. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه himself fell down and Abdul Rehman رضي الله عنه led prayer in the condition that Omar رضي الله عنه was laying on the floor with wounds. Those who apprehended Feroz also were injured. Feroz committed suicide on the spot. People carried Omar رضي الله عنه to his home. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked who attacked him, people told, Feroz Abu Lolo did this. On listening to this Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Thank God, I am not killed by someone who claimed himself a Muslim." People thought that wounds were not so deep and Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه would survive this attack. A physician was called who administered a medicine with milk, but both things were discharged through the wound. Now people realized that he (Omar رضي الله عنه) would not be survived, so they asked him to appoint someone as his successor caliph. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه sent his son Abdullah رضي الله عنه to go to Hazrat Aisha رضي الله عنها and asked her permission that he (Omar رضي الله عنه) wants to be buried near the Prophet Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. Hazrat Aisha رضي الله عنها was crying, she said that although I wished to save the place for myself, now Hazrat Omer رضي الله عنه deserves more than me. She gave permission to him. Hazrat

Abdullah رضي الله عنه returned to tell his father about the Hazrat Aisha's رضي الله عنها consent. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "Thank God, it was my prime wish."



At that time people wanted him (Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه) to appoint someone as the new caliph so that it would not cause a rift or quarrel among Muslims in coming days after him. Earlier Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه had already thought about this issue many times, but could not decide. When people forced him to make a decision, he said "Choose one of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Zubair رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Talha رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Saad bin Waqas رضي الله عنه, and Hazrat Abdul Rehman bin Oaf رضي الله عنه." After this decision, he made a will about his personal matter. He asked Abdullah about his person loan and liability. Abdullah رضي الله عنه said, "86 thousand dirhams." Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said, "If it is possible to pay off this debt by selling my leftover belongings, if not possible, then request the family of Aadi, if they cannot return, then request to Quresh to pay my debt. But don't ask no one else." His loan was paid off after selling his house. Ameer Ma'awia رضي الله عنه bought it.

Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه died after three days of the attack. His funeral prayer was led by Hazrat Sohaib رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Talha رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Abdul Rehman رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Saad bin Waqas رضي الله عنه laid him to rest in his eternal abode, thus the sun set which illumined the Muslim world in its early period.

HAZRAT OMAR'S SAYINGS

- ☆ Dubious earning is better than begging.
 - ☆ Eating whatever one wishes is also squandering.
 - ☆ He, who guards his secrets, protects his life and wellbeing.
 - ☆ He who calls himself learned is illiterate, and he who says himself absolved is liable.
 - ☆ Asking forgiveness means not to do it again.
 - ☆ Doing today of tomorrow's work is actual force of work.
 - ☆ For Muslim, it is not appropriate to sit idle and wait for food from God, because no silver or gold fall from sky.
 - ☆ If foretelling were allowed, I say five persons deserve paradise:
 - ☆ A helpless person who have children but remain patient.
 - ☆ A woman whose husband is happy with her.
 - ☆ A woman who let off Haq Mehar to her husband.
 - ☆ A person whose parents are happy with him.
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- ☆ He who asks forgiveness truly of his sins.
 - ☆ Once a she goat was slaughtered, Omar said to his servant to present meat to the Jewish neighbour. Hazrat Omar insisted many time that the servant asked him why he insisted, again and again. Hazrat Omar said, because God and His prophet insisted time and again so I am repeating again and again.
 - ☆ There are three things to develop love:
 - ☆ Greet others.
 - ☆ Offer seat to others in a gathering.
 - ☆ Call good name to whom you talk.
 - ☆ One must ashamed forever if God is angry with him or her.
 - ☆ There are three types of man:
 - ☆ Perfect
 - ☆ Lazy
 - ☆ Dead
 - ☆ A person is perfect who consults with others and thinks on; a lazy is one who does not listen or does not take advice of others, and does his own;- a person is dead who neither advise others nor people consult with him.
 - ☆ Faith means to recognize Allah with heart, promise with tongue and act upon laws of God.
 - ☆ Avoid friendship with bad; as if he tries to
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do good, will commit bad.

- ☆ God bless him, who tells me about my faults and shortcomings.
 - ☆ Once a person praised him, Omar said, "Are you spoiling me and yourself?"
 - ☆ I see Allah in everything.
 - ☆ If I die in search of my livelihood, would it be better to die like a Ghazi (conqueror) of Islam.
 - ☆ Treating others with goodness is half wisdom.
 - ☆ Teaching to a person who loves world is tantamount to give sword in robber's hand.
 - ☆ Never consider someone gentleman, unless you see him in rage.
 - ☆ Never trust someone's honesty, unless see him in time of greed.
 - ☆ He who tells your faults is your friend, and he who praises you in front of you is your enemy.
 - ☆ Laughing shortens life, and deprives dignity; it makes you oblivious of death.
 - ☆ Act of kindness in return of goodness is paying back; in return of bad showing kindness is compassion.
 - ☆ Brevity is essence of wisdom, eating less is health, sleeping less is worship, and to meet people less is safety.
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- ☆ When lawful and unlawful mixed then unlawful takes over.
 - ☆ Those are faithful who never make friends who are against God and his prophet, no matter if they are parents.
 - ☆ There are two bad voices, one sound of song, second crying over death.
 - ☆ Wellbeing is in loneliness.
 - ☆ We leave nine shares of lawful in fear of unlawful.
 - ☆ Ambition cannot be achieved without fear, good habit without respect, happiness without peace, wealth without charity, holiness without contentment, height without hospitality, Jihad without God's blessings.
 - ☆ Consider freedom better than business and old age better before death.
 - ☆ Dignity of world is wealth, and dignity of the Life Hereafter is deeds.
 - ☆ Evade hell, no matter if you avoid it by doing charity of half date, if you cannot do this, then speak kindly.
 - ☆ It was Hazrat Omar's habit not to sit on that place which someone leaves for him.
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